

## S P I

10. Sentiment; perception.  
You are too great to be by me gainfaid.  
Your *spirit* is too true, your fears too certain. *Shakespeare.*
11. Eagerness; desire.  
God has changed mens tempers with the times, and made  
a *spirit* of building succeed a *spirit* of pulling down. *South.*
12. Man of activity; man of life, fire and enterprise.  
The watry kingdom is no bar  
To stop the foreign *spirits*, but they come. *Shakespeare.*
13. Persons distinguished by qualities of the mind. A French word, happily growing obsolete.  
Such *spirits* as he desired to please, such would I chuse  
for my judges. *Dryden.*
14. That which gives vigour or cheerfulness to the mind; the purest part of the body bordering, says *Sydenham*, on immateriality. In this meaning it is commonly written with the plural termination.  
Though thou didst but jest  
With my vex'd *spirits* I cannot take a truce,  
But they will quake. *Shakespeare's King John.*
- When I fit and tell  
The warlike feats I've done, his *spirits* fly out  
Into my story. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
- Our bodies wasted, and our *spirits* spent,  
When we have all the learned volumes turn'd,  
Which yield men's wits both help and ornament;  
What can we know, or what can we discern?  
To sing thy praise, would heav'n my breath prolong,  
Infusing *spirits* worthy such a song,  
Not Thracian Orpheus should transcend my lays. *Dryden.*
- By means of the curious lodgment and inoculation of the auditory nerves, the organs of the *spirits* should be allayed.  
*Derham.*
- In some fair body thus the secret soul  
With *spirits* feeds, with vigour fills the whole;  
Each motion guides, and ev'ry nerve sustains,  
Itself unseen, but in the effects remains. *Pope.*
- The king's party, called the cavaliers, began to recover  
their *spirits*. *Swift.*
15. The likeness; essential qualities.  
Italian pieces will appear best in a room where the windows  
are high, because they are commonly made to a descending  
light, which of all other doth set off mens faces in their  
truest *spirit*. *Wotton.*
16. Any thing eminently pure and refined.  
Nor doth the eye itself,  
That most pure *spirit* of sense, behold itself. *Shakespeare.*
17. That which hath power or energy.  
All bodies have *spirits* and pneumatical parts within them;  
but the main difference between animate and inanimate are,  
that the *spirits* of things animate are all continued within  
themselves, and branched in veins as blood is; and the *spirits*  
have also certain feats where the principal do reside, and whereto  
unto the rest do resort; but the *spirits* in things inanimate  
are shut in and cut off by the tangible parts, as air in snow.  
*Bacon's Natural History.*
18. An inflammable liquor raised by distillation.  
What the chymists call *spirit*, they apply the name to so  
many differing things, that they seem to have no settled notion  
of the thing. In general, they give the name of *spirit* to any  
distilled volatile liquor. *Boyle.*
- All *spirits*, by frequent use, destroy, and at last extinguish  
the natural heat of the stomach. *Temple.*
- In distillations, what trickles down the sides of the receiver,  
if it will not mix with water, is oil; if it will, it is *spirit*.  
*Arbutnot on Aliments.*
19. It may be observed, that in the old poets *spirit* was com-  
monly a monosyllable, being written *spriht* or *spriht*.  
The charge thereof unto a courteous *spriht*  
Commanded was. *Spenser.*
- To *SPRIT*. v. a.  
1. To animate or aduate as a spirit.  
So talk'd the *spirited* fly snake. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
2. To excite; to animate; to encourage.  
He will be faint in any execution of such a counsel, unless  
*spirited* by the unanimous decrees of a general diet. *Temple.*
- Civil dissensions never fail of introducing and *spiriting* the  
ambition of private men. *Swift on the Cont. in Athens and Rome.*
- Many officers and private men *spirit* up and assist those ob-  
stinate people to continue in their rebellion. *Swift.*
3. To draw; to entice.  
In the southern coast of America, the southern point of the  
needle varieth toward the land, as being disposed and *spirited*  
that way, by the meridional and proper hemisphere. *Brown.*
- The misty had him *spirited* away, and carried abroad as  
a dangerous person. *Arbutnot and Pope.*
- SPRITALLY*. adv. [from *spiritus*, Latin.] By means of the  
breath.  
Conceive one of each pronounced *spiritally*, the other vo-  
cally. *Allder's Elements of Speech.*
- SPRITED*. adj. [from *spirit*] Lively; vivacious; full of fire.

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- Dryden's translation of Virgil is noble and *spirited*. *Pope.*
- SPRITEDNESS*. n. f. [from *spirited*.] Disposition or make of  
mind.  
He showed the narrow *spiritedness*, pride, and ignorance of  
pedants.
- SPRITFULNESS*. n. f. [from *spirit* and full.] Sprightliness;  
liveliness.  
A cocks crowing is, a tone that corresponds to singing, at-  
tending his mirth and *spiritedness*. *Harver.*
- SPRITLESS*. adj. [from *spirit*] Dejected; low; deprived of  
vigour; wanting courage; depressed.  
A man so faint, so *spiritless*,  
So dull, so dead in look, so woe begone,  
Drew Priam's curtain. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
- Of their wonted vigour left them drain'd,  
Exhausted, *spiritless*, afflicted, fall'n. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
- Nor did all Rome, grown *spiritless*, supply  
A man that for bold ruth durst bravely die. *Dryden.*
- Art thou so base, so *spiritless* a slave?  
Not so he bore the fate to which you doom'd him. *Smith.*
- SPRITOUS*. adj. [from *spirit*.]  
1. Refined; defecated; advanced near to spirit.  
More refin'd, more *spiritous* and pure.  
As nearer to him plac'd, or nearer tending. *Milton.*
2. Fine; ardent; active.  
*SPRITOUSNESS*. n. f. [from *spiritous*.] Fineness and activity  
of parts.  
They, notwithstanding the great thinness and *spiritousness*  
of the liquor, did, before they broke, lift up the upper surface,  
and for a moment form a thin film like a small hemisphere. *Hugh.*
- SPRITUAL*. adj. [*spiritual*, Fr. from *spirit*.]  
1. Distinct from matter; immaterial; incorporeal.  
Echo is a great argument of the *spiritual* essence of sounds;  
for if it were corporeal, the repercussion should be created by  
like instruments with the original sound. *Bacon.*
- Both visibles and audibles in their working emit no cor-  
poreal substance into their mediums, but only carry certain *spiritual*  
species.  
All creatures, as well *spiritual* as corporeal, declare their  
absolute dependence upon the first author of all beings, the  
only self-existent God. *Banley.*
2. Mental; intellectual.  
The same disaster has invaded his *spiritual*; the passions rebel;  
and there are so many governors, that there can be no  
government. *South.*
3. Not gross; refined from external things; relative only to  
the mind.  
Some who pretend to be of a more *spiritual* and refined  
religion, spend their time in contemplation, and talk much of  
communion with God. *Calamy's Sermon.*
4. Not temporal; relating to the things of heaven; ecclesiastical.  
Place man in some public society, civil or *spiritual*. *Hooker.*
- You are revered,  
Touching thy *spiritual* functions, not thy life. *Shakespeare.*
- I have made an offer to his majesty,  
Upon our *spiritual* convocation,  
As touching France, to give a greater sum  
Than ever at one time the clergy did. *Shakespeare.*
- Spiritual* armour, able to resist  
Satan's assaults. *Milton.*
- The clergy's business lies among the laity; nor is there a  
more effectual way to forward the salvation of mens souls,  
than for *spiritual* persons to make themselves as agreeable as  
they can in the conversations of the world. *Swift.*
- SPRITUALITY*. n. f. [from *spiritual*.]  
1. Incorporeity; immateriality; essence distinct from matter.  
If this light be not spiritual, yet it approacheth nearest unto  
*spirituality*; and if it have any corporality, then of all other  
the most subtle and pure. *Raleigh.*
2. Intellectual nature.  
A pleasure made for the soul; suitable to its *spirituality*, and  
equal to all its capacities.
3. [*Spiritualité*, Fr.] Acts independent of the body; pure acts  
of the soul; mental refinement.  
Many secret indispositions and aversions to duty will heal  
upon the soul, and it will require both time and close applica-  
tion of mind to recover it to such a frame, as shall dispense it  
for the *spiritualities* of religion. *South's Sermon.*
4. That which belongs to any one as an ecclesiastick.  
Of common right, the dean and chapter are guardians of the  
*spiritualities*, during the vacancy of a bishoprick. *Ascham.*
- SPRITUALTY*. n. f. [from *spiritual*.] Ecclesiastical body.  
We of the *spirituality*  
Will raise your highness such a mighty sum, *Shakespeare.*  
As never did the clergy at one time.
- SPRITUALIZATION*. n. f. [from *spiritualize*.] The act of  
spiritualizing.  
To *SPRITUALIZE* v. a. [*spiritualiser*, Fr. from *spirit*.] To re-  
fine the intellect; to purify from the feculencies of the world.  
This would take it much out of the care of the soul, to  
*spiritualize* and replenish it with good works. *Hammond.*

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- We begin our survey from the lowest dregs of sense, and  
to ascend to our more *spiritualized* selves. *Glanville.*
- As to the future glory in which the body is to partake, that  
load of earth which now engages to corruption, must be  
calcined and *spiritualized*, and thus be clothed upon with  
glory. *Decay of Piety.*
- If man will act rationally, he cannot admit any competition  
between a momentary satisfaction, and an everlasting happi-  
ness, as great as God can give, and our *spiritualized* capa-  
cities receive. *Keger's Sermon.*
- SPRITUALLY*. adv. [from *spiritual*.] Without corporeal  
grossness; with attention to things purely intellectual.  
In the same degree that virgins live more *spiritually* than  
other persons, in the same degree is their virginity a more ex-  
cellent state. *Taylor's Rule of holy Living.*
- SPRITUOUS*. adj. [*Spirituous*, Fr. from *spirit*.]  
1. Having the quality of spirit, tenuity and activity of parts.  
More refin'd, more *spirituous* and pure,  
As to him nearer tending. *Milton.*
- The most *spirituous* and most fragrant part of the plant  
exhalates by the action of the sun. *Arbutnot.*
2. Lively; gay; vivid; airy.  
It may appear airy and *spirituous*, and fit for the welcome  
of cheerful guests. *Watson's Architecture.*
- SPRITUOUSNESS*. n. f. [from *spirituous*.] The quality of be-  
ing *spirituous*; tenuity and activity.  
To *SPRIT*. v. n. [*Sprigen*, Dutch, to shoot up, *Skinner*;  
*Sprita*, Swedish, to fly out. *Lye*.] To spring out in a sud-  
den stream; to stream out by intervals.  
Bottling of beer, while new and full of spirit, so that it *spirt-  
eth* when the stopple is taken forth, maketh the drink more  
quick and windy. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- Thus the small jet, which hasty hands unlock,  
*Spirts* in the gard'ner's eyes who turns the cock. *Pope.*
- To *SPIRT*. v. a. To throw out in a jet.  
When weary Proteus  
Reti'd for shelter to his wonted caves,  
His finny flocks about their shepherd play,  
And rowling round him, *spirt* the bitter sea. *Dryden.*
- When rains the passage hide,  
Of the loose fones *spirt* up a muddy tide  
Beneath thy careless foot. *Gay.*
- To *SPIRTLE*. v. n. [*A* corruption of *spirt*.] To dissipate.  
The terraqueous globe would, by the centrifugal force of  
that motion, be soon dissipated and *spirtled* into the circum-  
ambient space, were it not kept together by this noble contri-  
vance of the Creator. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*
- SPIRY*. adj. [from *spire*.]  
1. Pyramidal.  
Waste sandy valleys, once perplex'd with thorn,  
The *spiry* firs, and shapely box adorn. *Pope's Messiah.*
- In these lone walls, their days eternal bound,  
These moss-grown domes with *spiry* turrets crown'd,  
Where awful arches make a noon-day night,  
And the dim windows shed a solemn light;  
Thy eyes diffus'd a reconciling ray,  
And gleams of glory brighten'd all the day. *Pope.*
2. Wreathed; curled.  
Hid in the *spiry* volumes of the snakes,  
I lurk'd within the covert of a brake. *Dryden.*
- SPISS*. adj. [*Spissus*, Latin.] Close; firm; thick.  
From his modest and humble charity, virtues which rarely  
cohabit with the swelling windiness of much knowledge, issued  
this *spiss* and dense, yet polished; this copious, yet concise  
treatise of the variety of languages. *Brewerwood.*
- SPISSITUDE*. n. f. [from *spissus*, Latin.] Grossness; thickness.  
Drawing wine or beer from the lees, called racking, it will  
clarify the sooner; for though the lees keep the drink in heart,  
and make it lasting, yet they cast up some *spissitude*. *Bacon.*
- SPIT*. n. f. [*Spræn*, Saxon; *spit*, Dutch; *spede*, Italian.]  
1. A long prong on which meat is driven to be turned before  
the fire.  
A goodly city is this Antium;  
'Tis I that made thy widows; then know me not,  
Lest that thy wives with *spits*, and boys with stones  
In puny battle slay me. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
- They may be contrived to the moving of sails in a chimney  
corner, the motion of which may be applied to the turning  
of a *spit*. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*
- With Peggy Dixon thoughtful fit,  
Contriving for the pot and *spit*. *Swift.*
2. Such a depth of earth as is pierced by one action of the spade.  
Where the earth is washed from the quick, face it with  
the first *spit* of earth dug out of the ditch. *Mortimer.*
- To *SPIT*. v. a. Prerogative *spit*; participle pass. *spit*, or *spitted*.  
[from the noun.]  
1. To put upon a spit.  
I see my cousin's ghost  
Seeking out Romeo, that did *spit* his body  
Upon a rapier's point. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

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2. To thrust through.  
I *spitted* frogs, I crush'd a heap of ennets. *Dryden.*
- To *SPIT*. v. a. [*Sprætan*, Saxon; *spytter*, Danish.] To eject  
from the mouth.  
A large mouth, indeed,  
That *spits* forth death, and mountains, rocks and seas. *Shakespeare's King John.*
- Commissions which compel from each  
The sixth part of his substance, makes bold mouths,  
Tongues *spit* their duties out, and cold hearts freeze  
Allegiance in them. *Shakespeare.*
- To *SPIT*. v. n. To throw out spittle or moisture of the mouth.  
Very good orators, when they are here, will *spit*. *Shakespeare.*
- I dare meet Surrey,  
And *spit* upon him whilst I say he lies. *Shakespeare's Rich. II.*
- You *spit* upon me last Wednesday,  
You spurn'd me such a day. *Shakespeare's Merch. of Venice.*
- The watry kingdom, whose ambitious head  
*Spits* in the face of heaven, is no bar  
To stop the foreign *spirits*; but they come. *Shakespeare.*
- He *spat* on the ground, made clay of the spittle, and anointed  
the eyes of the blind man. *John ix. v.*
- A maid came from her father's house to one of the tribu-  
nals of the Gentiles, and declaring herself a Christian, *spit* in  
the judge's face. *South.*
- A drunkard men abhor, and would even *spit* at him, were  
it not for fear he should something more than *spit* at them.  
*South's Sermon.*
- Spit* on your finger and thumb, and pinch the snuff till  
the candle goes out. *Swift's Rules for the Servants.*
- SPITTAL*. n. f. [Corrupted from *hospital*.] A charitable founda-  
tion. In use only in the phrase, a *spittal* sermon, and *reb  
not the spittal*.
- To *SPITCHECK*. v. a. To cut an eel in pieces and roast him.  
Of this word I find no good etymology.  
No man lards salt pork with orange peel,  
Or garnishes his lamb with *spit-bone* eel. *King.*
- SPITE*. n. f. [*Spiti*, Dutch; *despit*, French.]  
1. Malice; rancour; hate; malignity; malevolence.  
This breeding rather *spite* than shame in her, or, if it were  
a shame, a shame not of the fault, but of the repulse, she did  
thirst for a revenge. *Sidney.*
- Bewary they did their inward boiling *spite*,  
Each stirring others to revenge their cause. *Daniel.*
- Done all to *spite*.  
The great Creator; but their *spite* still serves  
His glory to augment. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
- Be gone, ye critics, and restrain your *spite*,  
Codrus writes on, and will for ever write. *Pope.*
2. *SPITE of*, or *In SPITE of*. Notwithstanding; in defiance of.  
It is often used without any malignity of meaning.  
Blessed be such a preacher, whom God made use of to speak  
a word in season, and saved me in *spite of* the world, the devil,  
and myself. *South.*
- In spite of* me I love, and see too late  
My mother's pride must find my mother's fate. *Dryden.*
- For thy lov'd sake, *spite of* my boding fears,  
I'll meet the danger which ambition brings. *Rowe.*
- My father's fate,  
*In spite of* all the fortitude that shines  
Before my face in Cato's great example,  
Subdues my soul, and fills my eyes with tears. *Addis. Cato.*
- In spite of* all applications the patient grew worse every  
day. *Arbutnot.*
- To *SPITE*. v. a. [from the noun.]  
1. To mischief; to treat maliciously; to vex; to thwart ma-  
lignantly.  
Beguil'd, divorced, wronged, *spighted*, slain,  
Most detestable death, by thee. *Shakespeare.*
- I'll sacrifice the lamb that I do love,  
To *spight* a raven's heart within a dove. *Shakespeare.*
2. To fill with *spite*; to offend.  
So with play did he a good while fight against the fight of  
Zelma, who, more *spited* with that courtesy, that one that  
did nothing should be able to resist her, burned away with  
choler any motions which might grow out of her own sweet  
disposition. *Sidney.*
- Darius, *spited* at the magi, endeavoured to abolish not only  
their learning but their language. *Tem. le.*
- SPITEFUL*. adj. [*Spite* and full.] Malicious; malignant.  
The Jews were the deadliest and *spitefullest* enemies of  
Christianity that were in the world, and in this respect their  
orders to be thinned. *Hooker.*
- All you have done  
Hath been but for a wayward son,  
*Spightful* and wrathful. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
- Contempt is a thing made up of an undervaluing of a man,  
upon a belief of his utter uselessness, and a *spiteful* endeavour  
to engage the rest of the world in the same slight esteem of  
him. *South's Sermons.*
- And now the peaceful planets take their turn. *Dryden.*
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*SPITEFULLY*.